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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

*Memorandum*APPROVED FOR RELEASE
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(T)THE CRISIS
USSR/CUBA

Information as of 0600

8 November 1962

PREPARED FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.FURTHER DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION
CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT AUTHORIZED.~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED][REDACTED]
8 November 1962THE SITUATION IN CUBA

Photography of 7 November shows a total of 24 IL-28 (BEAGLE) crates at San Julian airfield, four more than on 6 November. On both days, a total of nine IL-28s were observed, including five which appeared to be completely assembled. At Holguin airfield, nine IL-28 fuselage crates remain on the parking apron; there is no evidence that the crates are being unpacked.

[REDACTED]

Storage areas, probably for missiles used on Komar-class missile boats, have been identified at the Mariel naval air station and at the Banes naval base in Oriente Province. Eight Komar-class units are based at Mariel and four are at Banes.

[REDACTED]

LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENTS

The US Embassy in Mexico City warns that if Mexico breaks relations with Cuban local Communists can be expected to mount an all-out campaign of

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violence, including attacks against US offices, citizens and property. A principal reason for the limited pro-Castro activity so far is the fact that the Cuban Embassy has instructed local Communists to concentrate on propaganda and avoid action that would prejudice Mexican-Cuban relations. Another factor has been the extensive precautions taken by the Mexican government.

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]BLOC REACTION

Soviet propaganda continues to accuse the United States of attempting to evade "its commitments" while the Soviet Union scrupulously fulfills its own obligations.

In demonstration of Soviet carry-through on the agreement, a TASS dispatch from New York alleges that the "launching pads and powerful rockets have already been dismantled" and notes that the weapons are already being shipped out. The dispatch claims that Moscow has agreed to visual inspection of the ships that are carrying the weapons on the open sea "by an appropriate international organ."

In contrast, the dispatch charges the United States not only with refusing to "guarantee and firmly respect Cuba's sovereignty" but with advancing new demands that "look like ultimatums." Attempting to raise apprehension among neutrals that the tensions, which have subsided, might be revived, TASS claims that such a policy on the part of the US is "fraught with great danger."

Moscow continues to indicate its displeasure at Castro's intransigence. Ambassador Kohler notes that, despite the gesture toward Cuba in Khrushchev's speech and toast at the 7 November reception in the Kremlin, the Cuban Ambassador was in fact neglected.

At the reception, Khrushchev called Ambassador Kohler aside and amplified his public hint that he did not feel that a meeting with the President would be fruitful at this time. Khrushchev said he felt it probably would be better now "if there were advance preparation on one or more questions, so that agreement would be in view," rather than rushing into such a meeting. Then perhaps the President and he could meet, "maybe together with some other heads of government and register such agreements."

Moscow is also stepping up its efforts to present the United States and the UN with a "fait accompli" which will erase the need for any inspection procedures other than the observation on the high seas of the ships which are carrying missiles back to the Soviet Union.

In New York, the Soviet delegation has taken the line that Red Cross inspection can last only until withdrawal of the missiles is completed, which they now estimate will be this Saturday. Since the Red Cross now insists that Cuba

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as well as the US and the USSR agree to its inspection of incoming cargoes, withdrawal of the missiles will be completed even before this inspection can go into effect. Havana has been asked by the UN for its agreement, but no response has been received.

The Soviet Union is continuing its attempts to restrict the list of offensive weapons to missiles. It is now arguing that the quarantine proclamation--which included jet bombers as offensive weapons--was an illegal act and therefore that the list of offensive weapons which it contains is not binding.

In a written statement--read to a member of the US delegation in New York--concerning US observation on the open sea of the ships carrying missiles back to the Soviet Union, Moscow has indicated its willingness to allow observation by helicopters of the ships if bad weather makes this necessary.

Communist China's foreign minister, speaking at a reception given yesterday in Peiping by the Soviet Ambassador, pointedly urged his listeners to avoid any attitude of "disgrace, concession, sacrificing sovereignty, and conniving with aggression." Hong Kong Communist newspapers are making even more pointed statements about the Soviet backdown on Cuba than the mainland press. One newspaper recalled that Chamberlain did not last long after his 1938 Munich deal, implying that a cowardly Khrushchev would meet the same fate.

There is little evidence that the Chinese are giving much more than moral support to Castro. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]BLOC SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

Information available as of 0600 EST indicates that four Soviet ships have departed Cuban ports for the USSR carrying a total of 19 missiles. The latest departure was the FIZIK KURCHATOV which left Casilda on 6 or 7 November with 6 missiles aboard.

An additional five Soviet ships are engaged in loading missiles and related equipment. The VOLGOLES and IVAN POLZUNOV were loading at Mariel on 7 November. The LENINSKY KOMSOMOL was loading at Casilda. The ALAPAEVSK and the ALMETYEVS were at the port of La Isabela, on 7 November loading missile-associated equipment.

Thirty missiles have been observed in Cuban port areas since the beginning of the Soviet withdrawal; photography taken during the buildup had identified 33 out of the total of 42 to which the Soviets have admitted.

On 8 November, there were 11 and possibly 12 Soviet dry cargo ships and one East German dry cargo ship en route to Cuba. There are also 5 Soviet tankers and 1 passenger ship en route.

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]SOVIET SHIPS REMOVING MISSILES FROM CUBA

(As of 0600 EST, 8 November)

<u>Port</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Cargo</u>
<u>Mariel</u>	LABINSK	Underway	Associated equipment
	METALLURG ANASOV	"	8 missile trans- porters
	BRATSK	"	2 " "
	DVINOGORSK	"	3 " "
	VOLGOLES	Loading	2 " "
	IVAN POLZUNOV	"	Associated Equipment
<u>Isabela</u>	ALAPAEVSK	Loading	Associated Equipment
	ALMETYEVSK	"	" "
<u>Casilda</u>	FIZIK KURCHATOV	Underway	6 missile trans- porters
	LENINSKY KONNSOMOL	Loading	Associated Equipment

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]BLOC MILITARY FORCES

General: No significant change has been noted in the status of the major bloc military forces.

[REDACTED]

Ground: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The attitude of East German Vopos and customs police has been "meek and friendly," [REDACTED] since Khrushchev's 28 October announcement that he was dismantling the Cuban bases. A new anti-tank guided missile and an unidentified new hand weapon--possibly in the small bazooka category--were displayed during the Moscow parade.

Naval: The Soviet/Satellite exercise in the Baltic Sea continues. Naval units which had deployed into the Sea of Okhotsk for an apparent exercise have moved northward to the vicinity of Nagayevov.

[REDACTED]

The tug PAMIR, now northeast of the Azores, is maintaining a southwesterly course, possibly to support an F-class submarine which is moving northeast on the surface from the quarantine area. The auxiliary TEREK is following the submarine at a distance of about 150 miles. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Also exhibited in the parade was a large naval ballistic missile which Izvestia claims "can be fired from any position both above and below water." [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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